

SUPPLEMENT.—In the supplement to to-day's issue will be found an interesting letter from our New York correspondent, Mr. M., on the subject of the

Maui Race," and other interesting matter.

THE CONCERT last evening at Kawaiaola, for the benefit of Mr. F. W. Spencer, was well attended, and well appreciated.

THE RIPLEY COMPANY had a street dirt last night and marched to the residence of Lieutenant Strelitz at Kahili, where they were hospitably entertained, returning at a late hour.

MONSIEUR UNTERSTADTER.—Yesterday morning another party of French lepers were sent off by the schooner *Warrick* to the colony at Motikaia. The poor creatures were indeed objects of commiseration, as they took their last look at Honolulu and the world outside of Kawaiaola.

BURGLARIES.—There have been several instances of burglary in Honolulu. The first dwelling that was burglariously entered, but nothing of any great value has been stolen. The house of Mrs. H. W. Townsend, on King street, was entered during the night of the 10th inst. The burglar had stolen a few trinkets, as also a small diamond ring, valued at a kepekepe. On Sunday evening, the house of Mr. J. C. O'Connell, on the same street, was entered through a back window, and although the articles in the rooms were pretty well tumbled about, and \$19 in silver apparently counted, nothing was missed but a few trifles. The family likewise the thief, so doubt, being interrupted by some noise. On Wednesday evening, Mr. A. F. Judd's residence on Nuuanu Avenue, was entered by breaking a pane of glass, and the burglar, who was a family friend, stole the rooms subjected to a pretty thorough and let

On Wednesday morning before daylight, an attempt was made to enter through a veranda window of the residence of Mrs. C. F. Poor, on Fort Street, but some of the family awaking and making a noise, he would be bargained desisting. These occurrences were intended to make a baseless charge of herewithal, and doubtless inclined to grumble at the police.

### Reciprocity Between Japan and the United States.

The following is the official proclamation to which were referred two weeks since, the telegraphic announcement of which was received by the mail of the 11th inst.

*By the President of the United States of America,  
A PROCLAMATION.*

Whereas, satisfactory information has been received by me from his Majesty the Emperor of Japan, that he has caused to be promulgated by his Imperial Court, a decree in relation to the subject of the 2d inst, that no other or higher duties of tonnage or import are imposed or levied in the Empire of Japan upon vessels with crews wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon her produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported into Japan, than are imposed or levied upon foreign country, than are levied on Japanese vessels and cargoes in the same ports under like circumstances;

Therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the said

honorably invested in me by an act of Congress of the thirty-fourth day of May, 1828, do hereby declare and proclaim that all vessels of the United States, and all long haulers, shall be exempt from discriminating duties as aforesaid, any such duties or Japanese imports in such vessels, and any such duties or Japanese imports in such vessels, shall be discontinued and abolished.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be fixed.

Done at the city of Washington the fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President,  
CHARLES HALL, Acting Secretary.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* comments upon the foregoing as follows:

"We have to be sorry that the foregoing proclamation, which remains so overlaid yesterday, that the shipping of Japan has been up until upon the same footing as that of the most favored nations. The Japanese vessels, which have been in this port since the 1st of August last, consigned to Macdonald & Co. At that time a duty of ten per cent, ad valorem was exacted on their cargo, and \$1 per ton on her registration. It is to be regretted that the same thing has \$10,000 to the owners, and measures were not taken before the consignees, through C. A.

such discrimination is made by the Japanese Government against American vessels. It will be observed that the foregoing instrument took effect on the same day that the Japanese Government's orders strictly apply to the *Fuji-Maru*; but as it was issued at the instance of her consignees, there is every reason to believe that she will not be exempted from the benefits of the proclamation.

**From the Arctic Fleet.**

We have been permitted to take the following extracts from a letter written by Mr. H. S. Swinton, r., on board the British ship *Farquhar*, addressed to his father in this city, received by the foregoing vessel for her cargo, Jan. 1, 1872.

"We are detained here by the ice, and I improve the opportunity to send this by the schooner *Uranie*, bound to sail for San Francisco. The ice is more than ever driving the vessels from the coast of the *North Sea*, and R. W. Wood, are farther up than we are. Now in sight of Walnwright's Inlet, are five of the vessels wrecked last year, swinging in the

are seen from where the advance ships are rozen in, with all spars gone, and some are piled up on the beach, broken in pieces. We found one man lying on his back, with a long arrow sticking through his chest. He has a great yearn to tell, but I have not had an opportunity to talk with him yet. He is very bad with scurvy, and not expected to live. We have taken two whales, and have seen a few while waiting here waiting for the lee to move. We think it going to be a good season. The fleet has done very well the first part of the season, both bowhead and walrus.

A letter received in this city from Mr. Barrett, an officer on board the bark *Minth*, of New Bedford, dated, July 10th, having on board 90 barrels all told.

**THE ARCTIC WRECKING EXPERIENCE.—**We clip the following from the San Francisco *Chronicle*:

In May last Dr. Samuel Merritt and Captain P. S.

The concluding portion of a letter received from captain Williams, by the schooner *Uranie*, from the Arctic, is as follows:

ATONGA 16th.—Have got on board of the *Florence* 100 barrels of oil, of which 150 barrels are sperm. I finish this in a hurry because the schooner is just getting under weigh. The ships have all done well in walrusing. I expect to leave about September 1st.

The *Minerva* and *Florence* will bring down 2,500 barrels of whale oil, 300 barrels of sperm oil, from 15,000 to 20,000 pounds of bone, from 100 to 150 tons of blubber, and a quantity of furs, ship stores and traps of various kinds.

The *Minerva* had completed her load when Capt.

The projectors of the enterprise expect that he will arrive within a week or ten days at the earliest. The *Florence* was expected to sail as soon as she had collected her cargo. She is expected to arrive about the middle of next month.

The value of the cargoes recovered from the bandoned ships is estimated at about \$250,000.

The total number of passengers leaving New York by steamer for Europe from April 1st to July 31st, amounted to 185,308. It is estimated that \$177,000,000 of freight expenses for the same period would be required, thus making \$3,112,360 as the sum required for the outfit and home passages of those persons who have crossed the Atlantic this spring and summer.

The Germans, as if doubtful of the stability of the late enforced peace, are pushing forward the formidable fortifications which they are erecting along every frontier, and are engaged in the most feverish activity. Many officers of Count Moltke's staff, who took part in the late war, are now occupied with strategic engineers on the spot, under the direction of the great strategist himself. The new works at Metz and Verdun, which are of a most formidable character, are being rapidly proceeded with. Already the line of detached forts, planted a long way from the *late enceinte* of the latter city, has been begun. So while the Emperors meet at Berlin in order to secure the peace of Europe, the North German Empire is preparing for the eventualities of war.